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It our telends who tager us with manuscripts to nublication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

## A Chinese Pageant in Babylon.

Cathay upon the pampered jades of Asia, and also on foot and in carriages. went by our shop windows vesterday. What greens and pinks and reds and vellows, what a microcosm of all the East and the treasures of the bazaars! And that old dragon, long, wabbling and scaly, own brother to the Loathly Worm and all the dragons from the monsters slain of PERSEUS and St. GEORGE to the Tarasque of Tarascon! Why should anybody travel from this town, where, if he will but keep his eyes open, processions and pageants of all the rest of mankind go by? This is the perpetual free show and open air theatre, museum of ethnography and human geography book. If you have ever cursed New York for a village, as you may have done in moments when Broadway and Fifth avenue and the Bowery that was wearied your liver, ask New York's forgiveness, ask and take; for she, like HESPERUS, bringeth all things; hers is every pride of life and pleasure of the eve; and men of every nation are carried to Babylon and glad of it.

## A New England Society.

The New England Historic Genealogical Society wants a new and fireproof building in Boston. The late example at Albany should be sufficient to stir, if stirring they need, the New Englanders of these parts to write a fat check for the sake of the old home and the preservation of the records, those closely written flyleaves of their family Bible. The old seventeenth century families whose names led the Harvard and Yale catalogues till the Revolution, when so many of them took the losing side, don't need the illumination of the patient stuelent of family trees. New England, like the rest of the Colonies, and indeed of the States, till far within living memory, had its aristocracy, its descendants lack, and the port and these in the form of gout. The worshipful Lieutenant-Governors, Judges and Councillors and Magistrates, the old Colonial swells, the fellows with everyday periwigs and a Sunday pew of majestic size and aloofness, on sword and spindle side the scions of these know their genealogy; and some of them must find it hard sledding to live on it, unless they make a good marriage, which our

as possible.

So, not entitled to the "Esquire" so bio the view stretches down the narrow love the dreariest barren New England to the cloud marked horizon, where the Ezekiels and Jeremiahs, named after always visible yet never quite seen. those genealogical chapters of the Bible locally and delightfully known as "the common in sight and the white "meetin' by young men "doin' their courtin'." punch bowl used to sit on trainin' day, cut in the communal forest above. "muster," "old election day." Through the dark backward and abvsm of time we can hear venerable men chuckling with mounds and trenches, marks of an as they recall how a Deacon and Cap- eighteenth century battleground, when tain Blank was so well corned when he Spain and Austria tried and failed to memories, a momentary weakness, a new came out of the meetin' house, where force the frontier of France by Gorbio he had been hearing a sermon with his and Peglia. Presently the brook, along company he had his commission from which the path has wandered in narrow-CHRISTOPHER GORE, or was it LEVI ing circles, vanishes, and the wayfarers LINCOLN?—that he stepped right into come out upon a flat and barren plateau, the punch bowl, tipped it over, and was the Col de la Madone de Gorbio, the all but slaughtered by his infuriated military maps call it. And three thoumen. Was he the Deacon who on an- sand feet above the Mediterranean other occasion rode around the common stand the stone walls of the ancient on his mare, his face to the tail, whin- chapel, where for centuries the travellers nyin' for his colt?

What a breath of W. I. and N. E. rum of Rome who guarded this gate. blows in our faces when we go back to Beyond the crest, north and east, there

eighteenth centuries, and there is an musing little pamphlet by the present CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS-but New England had very sunny aspects. A New England homogeneous town would dred and fifty years or so; therefore live and let live!

logical Society: why does it give back SUNDAY, Per Year ...... 2 00 to us the smell of wharves and far and of oakum and raisins and ship chandleries; the sight of sailors with earrings, and of fine clean shaven old chaps with nobly Roman noses, high, not to say inflamed. color and stock, blue dress coats with brass buttons? Not all names were from 'the begets"; and there was a heroic period when Liberty and Indepentence were Christian names walking on legs. Did we see them, did our grandfathers tell us of them? Who knows? There is a vagueness in these nemories, yet to be renewed and fresh-Genealogical Society's rooms. Meanwhile, if you hail from those parts, write our check; and leave us to wonder why he Devil, to go back to an old friend of early New England boyhoods, not to say why in the name of SAM HILL, at the mention of the respectable and indeed imposing series of words "New England Historic Genealogical Society," we see distinctly the deacon's wen? And why shining scalp and a wen like the ark resting on the mountains?

By the way, they say "the village idiot," that classic, favorite character, exists no more. In these happier days he is a "progressive" statesman.

### The Road to Peille.

From Nice the winter resident reaches Peille prosaically enough, by tram past Cimiez and up the narrowing valley of he Paillon to "the beach" of Peille, and thence by carriage or on foot up the dusty communal road which zigzags along the face of the cliffs back and forth for two thousand feet of climbing. Fortunately the deep white gashes which it has cut in the hillside are decently covered by olive groves.

Reached by this route Peille is a place of postal cards. Its little inn affords plentiful supply of the generous wine of the country, a little treacherous for the hot and dusty traveller who has climbed the lacets. For all its parrow streets and mediæval castle, once the home of the Lascaris, now the headquarters of the Mayor, Peille is of the Third Republic, radical and anti-religious, and the dead walls of the ancient buildings are decorated with the flamboyant proclamations which under the crossed tricolors begin with the inevitable "Citoyens.

But there is a road to Peille which leads by the fifteenth century, through the Italy of the Guelfs and Ghibellines. the road by which the Romans and after them the Saracens, the Austrians and he Spanish mounted to Peille, for them Peglia, and hostile armies penetrated nto France before Napoleon had built his Grande Corniche or the P. L. M. had laid its rails upon the foundations of the Via Augusta, the road by which the Via Aurelia of central Italy reached the Forum. For those who would see the real Peille this is the true route.

On the mans this ancient route to Peille begins at Gorbio, the home of Domiruling families, its patricians, who held NIQUE DURANDY'S donkey, whom men had the money, which too many of their who, yielding once to the great national passion for "Revanche," while he climbed madeira bequeathed ungenerously to this same steep pathway, hurled into the pastures below a huge German matron whom he bore upon his slender back, and standing freed from his burden brayed defiantly and long toward the echoing hills of the frontier the Marseillaise of his kind. Already the veracious history of that donkey has made Gorbio a place of patriotic pilgrimage.

Starting in the little "place," shaded by an elm tree planted in 1704, overwise and pious ancestors did as often hung by the palace of the ancient rulers of Gorbio, the road to Peille climbs up But the great mass of New England-the shoulder of Mont Agel, the key to ers, as of the rest of us, in the seven- the French frontier. From the plateau teenth or the twentieth century, were three thousand feet above there comes obscure and humble folk, farmers, me- the faint sound of the bugle calling the chanics, fishermen, Goodman So and garrison to arms. Backward over Gorcopiously bestowed in these days. We valley and out upon the Mediterranean can politician, thanks his friends, shows genealogy, full usually of Eleazers and guides point confidently to that Corsica

In the valley below it is the Riviera springtime, and in the hotel gardens begets." New races possess the land the roses and heliotrope are in full and prosper in it; it would be no morose blossom, but on the road the snowdrifts old age that was spent in gleaning the lie deep and the dull brown hillsides, memorials of many hardy generations, reminiscent of the Grampians, show no under the elms-if the accursed moths signs of life save occasionally a closely have spared them-with the village grouped flock of sheep guarded by a single shepherd, a figure that seems house," with its sheds, the club of Sun- suddenly seized from ancient scriptuday noonin's, and its steeple, home of ral illustration, clad in the garments the bell rung at noon and at nine of which for his calling are immemorial. night, remembrancer of the watchless, Down the path, a staircase on the one calling the farmer to his 12 o'clock | mountainside, built of stones worn by snack, the other a survivor of the Con- centuries of traffic, a donkey comes setqueror's curfew, and little respected ting his fore feet delicately but surely on the slippery stones, bearing on his Upon that village common the great back a burden of odorous fir faggots

> As the valley narrows and the mountains come close, the hillsides are scarred paused to hear a mass and receive a

her before 1830! What fabulous wet suddenly appears the whole sweep of the histories and statistics of "raisin's" used snow capped Alps, from Argentera, beto be in circulation; and there may still youd the Italian frontier, to the Esterel, be one living man, if Fate has any sense, with the mountains of the Maures in the who had the lost art of making "flip." bazy distance and the Islands of Lérins and called Jackson. Ky. I made this dark appeal

the morality of the seventeenth and Provence, while in a deep gorge, lined with pine and fir trees, is the Var, anciently the frontier between Italy and France. Northward, a mere line of white dust curling and writhing up the more tolerant place than a good old mountainside to the Col de Braus, is the road to Turin. Overhead a thousand be hard to find. Everybody knew feet is Mont Baudon, the "Needle" of everybody else's skeleton for two hun- Menton, from whose summit there may be discerned against the eastern horizon that white line which the imagination The New England Historic Geneaproclaims to be the Apennines.

Below the crest a round basin narrows at the southwest into a V shaped gorge, and at the centre there rises alone, without another sign of habitation, the campanile of Peille, a tall, thin shaft, in the distance as solid as Cleopatra's needle and in outline the same. Through the gorge the mountaineers look down from winter to the olive groves and orange trees of the Riviera's perpetual spring, as the African traveller looks through El Kantara at the Sahara beyond the Algeria plateaux.

Come at from this side, Peille is fitting end station to a fifteenth century ened in the New England Historic road, and when the explorer reaches the bell tower he passes under the church wall cut in living rock, under overhanging houses with windows still protected by iron bars and walls pierced for archery, into a mountain citadel, with narrow streets dark at noonday all winding up to the Lascaris castle where Guelfs and Ghibellines, Saracens and Provencaux have contended in their time, while two thousand feet below in did every deacon have miles of bare a rocky gorge the stream, which has cleared the gateway, foams and roars after its wild descent. Backward the outlook is upon the gray and barren hills, save for occasional pine trees utterly devoid of all signs of life and on the northern slope buried in snowdrifts. like New England hillsides in March. Forward, toward the Mediterranean, the eve falls upon the lemon and orange groves, beneath the long slopes covered with the silver gray foliage of the olive forest. Homeward from Peille the road

> mounts the slopes of Agel, curves above the monastery of Laghet until it touches the Roman road, the route of the legions, which crosses by the Pass of Battle, its name a memorial of imperial warfare, and follows the highway of the earlier Cæsars until it reaches that of the later Cæsar, the Corniche, at La Turbie, where there still stand ruins of the tower which Augustus built as an enduring monument of Roman triumph and an eternal boundary between Italy and Gaul. The boundary has moved eastward, the tower has fallen, but the road still unmistakably climbs downward to Monte Carlo and the tram.

## A Kentucky Master of Prose.

When its sacred bard arises and sings, Breathitt county will be as glorious by literature as it has long been by arms. and equal Troy and Thebes and rich Mycenæ. Who knows not the tale of Pelops' line in Kentucky, Cockrills and HARGISES, COX and MARCUM, ED CALLAHAN and Wild Dog JETT? JAMES B. MARCUM, a lawyer, tried to have of the Sixty-ninth carrying the first message Sheriff ED CALLAHAN and Judge HARGIS removed from office for fraud at the polls; his known impending doom his wife strove to avert by going about the streets with him, carrying her twoyear-old child in her arms. Made negigent by this courtesy of his enemies,

ligent by this courtesy of his enemies,
James B. Marcum went to the court
house alone one day. The officers of
the law saw him. The story of what
happened is a favorite little classic of
The Sun's:

"As he stood talking in the doorway Judge
Hargis looked across the street from his store
and saw him [J. B. Marcum]. With the Judge
was Sheriff Callahan. 'Go get a gun. Ed.' said
the Judge. 'There's goin' to be somethin' doin'.
I reckon.' At this instant somebody inside the
court house fired and Lawyer Marcum feil dead.
Sheriff Callahan ran across the street, closed
and locked ail the court house doors and admitted
not a soul that day. The same night the assassin
was smuggled out. But three men had seen him,
He was Curt (Wild Dog) Jett, who had so obligingly slain Dr. Cox as he lay moaning on the
ground."

Well, the Judge was killed for good
by his boy, Beach or Beauchamp; Ed.
Callahan has been killed two or three
at times, but is hard of dying; and now
somebody sends us a copy of the Breathitt County News, in which Mr. Bruce
B. Marcum feet and language of Judge Fitzbright in the language of Judge Fitzline fact in the langu

itt County News, in which Mr. BRUCE B. MARCUM, a son we hope, at any rate a kinsman of JAMES B. and a Republithat he bears defeat with a manly spirit. and displays a style as well as a character of engaging originality:

"In retaliation of my detection through the column of your widely circulated paper bearing date February 3, 1911. I return back my thanks to the Licking Valley Courier and section of the Licking Valley clime, where a proud and prosperous country, with her magnificent and ener getic people, divulges many important meaning and I bear witness with you in wishing you a grand and coming event. You was for me from he fact standpoint I needed the gift, and later on e readers may know and have known whether I had the proper papers to merit the same. This

on may learn from publication. " I again reiterate to the Courier, Hazel Green Herald and all other papers wherever such a state of feeling existed towards elevating me to a better standpoint that the people might see my ctions and be prouder of me still. Information through your sheet gives me pleasure to thank those who espoused with deep interest their great leniency shown of how fond they would have been to have seen me reached out and reaped the gathering of the harvest that I have so untiringly sown to the cause of Republican views."

Mr. MARCUM goes on to mention old start and an honorable defeat:

" I wish to call the name of Hon. A. T. Wood who was an old associate of my father, and is now Commissioner of Pensions, at Louisville, Ky., and knowing my father was deceased forgot him not, and used all means of political honesty to elevate me, a son, of an associate of ancient history. Breathitt Citizens stood by me, after deliberating the question, realized my loneilness and I feel obligated to you and specifically calling the attention to the Committee, patrons and members of G. A. R., wherever you were at home Austere. Puritanical New England! blessing from the outpost of the Church or abroad, when I rode or walked until I found you, you gladly touched the pen or pencil which made your seal upon my effort.

"While I am not boasting. I told the fact of my great grandfather, SIMON COCKRILL, when the wild deer was salting at the lick in this country he having owned this territory, gave same upon Austere, Puritanical New England. The touching the shore of the Gulf of Juan. as 1 did in another pathetic way. I had lost church records throw curious lights on Here is unfolded the whole of eastern something in this country by the cause of strong of 500,000 acres and their 2,000,000 people.

drink but had regained confidence in the same old CHIPS OF OLD WORLD POLITICS. atcod that its elimination is a sine qua non of betspot. They did not adhere, and I lost the position

Thanks to all, congratulations to the victor: Mr. MARCOM believes in the rigor of the game:

" If I did lose, I feel just as greatful to any o you who stood by me, and stand ever ready in a new beginning way for anything that cause or kindness for any whom at any time it might perchance itself to greet. I felt greatly comforted with this and other strong backing, being con strued from opinion LANGLEY and BRADLEY in the final test would divulge the facts in the cause of my interest but the weal of woe put their look in the negative and Mr. McLIN stands crowned with the victory and I concede the spolls of defeat.

"I take Mr. McLin to be a gentleman, and ope ensuing four years to be bright to him, not leaving out my advocates and that the end of his expiration, he can say, I have served the people and pleased the Government, and as It has always been customary I would not ask or accept a posl tion with Mr. McLin, as the victory belongs to the spolls, and according to rules I would feel I was placed where I was not wanted. If this was to be his will, doing justice to myself, to my country, papers and merits. I am too firm to be the second man. Thanks to the Courier, Herald and people have no more to do with the post office affairs.

Mr. BRUCE MARCUM has created a prose of his own. Can he not use whatever of leisure his sowing of Republican views leaves him in writing the hisory, the epic rather, of Breathitt and its wars and "weal of woe"?

The Monis Ministry will have to face the dissatisfaction of the majority of the electors on whom the Radical-Socialist coalition depends. The law establishing old age pensions, which was the best piece of constructive legislation that M. VIVI-ANI put into form while he was in M. BRIAND's Cabinet, was to have gone into operation at the beginning of April. It cannot be put into effect, however, until the budget is passed, which carries the necessary appropriations, and the discussion of that measure has extended beyond the date fixed upon for setting in notion the pension machinery.

The delay is likely to continue much longer, for a mass of red tape has been spun out for the protection of the State which will call for long training of the many persons that must deal with the pensions. A set of over two hundred rules, making a book of nine hundred pages, has been issued full of minute regulations of the procedure, and calling for mixed commissions of municipal authorities, employers and employees, which have still to be appointed. The schedulesto be filled by the applicants are of many kinds and all complicated. It seems inevitable that the whole matter must be deferred for an indefinite period, and the blame for the delay will fall naturally on the Government which has taken M. BRIAND's place.

# THE SIXTY-NINTH.

The Record of a Celebrated Fighting Regiment.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: wounded in action than any other New York State regiment, as follows: Officers killed, 138; wounded, 656; men killed, 204; wounded 998. This does not include forty-five killed and fifty-one wounded at First Bull Run. The regiment was attached to the Irish Brigade all through the war and was pres-ent at Appomattox, General Robert Nugent

render of General Lee at that place. At Fair Oaks General Sumner, corps com-mander, said: "Boys, I know you will not retreat. I stake my position on you. General McClellan, commanding the arm: at White Oak Swamp, said: "I wish I had 20,000 like yours." General Fitz John Porter said: "I envy the command of those

recruited from the surplus of the Sixtyninth.

In fact in the language of Judge Fitzgerald: "None of its battle flags ever emblazoned a rebel feast. They never disobeyed an order. They never lost a flags."

The regiment took part in the following
battles: First Bull Run, Fair Oaks, Gaines
Mills, Peach Orchard, White Oak Swamp,
Maivern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg,
Chanceliorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Wilderness, Spottsvivania, Totopotomy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg assault,
slege of Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Reams
Station, Hatcher's Run, Sailors Creek,
Farmville and numerous skirmishes.

Company K, Sixty-ninth Infantry, National
Guard, New York,
New York, April 7.

# Dick Busteed's Speech.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is no the memory of Captain Thomas M. Canton lightly dimmed when, speaking of the departure of the gallant Sixty-ninth Regiment e says that after a memorable parade down the steamboat James Sager?

I was very young then, with the war fever rapidly developing, and my recollection is that the regiment marched down Broadway that the regiment marched down Broadway as far as the City Hall, that for some minutes it stood in line near where the present Post Office is situated, and that during the halt Richard Busteed, then famous in the city, climbed out of a second story window of his office and from the ledge made to the heroes an impassioned little speech, a thing he was well capable of doing, for he was an Irishman himself, who afterward was made a General in the Union army.

NEW YORK, April 8.

# Notes From Abroad.

Foreign ships have all of the coal trade between obia, Baltimore, Hampton Roads and the Panama Canal Zone, Tampico and Vera Cruz, about 700,000 tons a year. They bring back An American pleasure yacht which arrived at

American vessel to enter that important harbor 1910-11 fiscal year Canada gave \$2,054,200

in mail subsidies and steamship subventions, and estimates for 1911-12 total \$2,006,626. England has 11,500 ships engaged in foreign trade, Germany over 2,000, Japan nearly 1,000, while the United States has only nine ships so engaged.

Exports of the from China, in which the United States is materially interested, are likely to be largely increased, says a consular report, Practically all the tin mines of the country are in Yunnan province, the product being exported almost entirely through Hongkong. China's exports of tin in 1900 were 9,931,775 pounds, valued at \$2,500,009. Exports of tin from China, in which the United

Irrigation projects are receiving serious Government attention in Brazil, particularly in the

1915 in England.

In England there is a disposition to look forward to 1915 as a critical year for the empire. Various momentous events are to occur in it. The existing Anglo-Japanese alliance runs out, the Panama Canal will be completed, the Kaiser Wilhelm canal will be widened and deepened so that German Dreadnoughts can pass between the Baitic and the North Sea without going around Denmark, and Italy and Austria will both have squadrons

f Dreadnoughts in the Mediterranean.

Many British politicians see in these events
ufficient menace to British safety and British in erests to demand some British signal effort to ounteract them. Major Gastrell, M. P., voiced the opinion of many when in a recent speech h urged the policy of an imperial loan "to secur our future naval strength." Lord Roberts an the army group see an overwhelming necessity for a great army, with a possible mobilization of a million men for home defence in case of war. imple, is the creation of an imperial House of

Representatives.

This will no doubt be a much discussed topic at the imperial conference which is to be held in a few weeks in London. Sir Joseph Ward, the Premier of New Zealand, has been speaking very trongly in favor of imperial representation to with considerable carnestness in England, ou side of the governmental group on each side, and a super-parliament to deal with imperial inter-ests, domestic and foreign, is spoten of not only as a means of binding the empire together and making it a unit for defence but also of ridding the Pritish Parliament of the incubus of work with which the members now struggle in vain. This, it will be observed, is simply the turning in new direction of the old argument for Irist ome rule, with extensions to Wales land Scotland At any rate, the imperial parliament project has made so much headway that 100 members of the House of Commons have signed a petition of which this is the significant declaration "We the undersigned members of Parliament, representing all political parties, are of the opin-

on that the time has arrived to take practica steps to associate the overseas dominions in a more permanent manner with the conduct o imperial a Tairs, if possible, by means of an estab lished representative council of an advisory char acter in touch with public opinion throughout th

perial representation with legislative and execu tive power will not be long delayed.

As for the extension of the army, it cannot be lenled that there is a growing belief in England of its urgent necessity. It is conceded that under Secretary of War Haldane a great forward step home defence. But this, like the fleet, is of little or no use for aggression. So long as her expe-ditionary force is only 150,000 men or thereabout her striking force is practically nil in these days of vast armies; therefore her value as an ally to a Continental Power, say to France, is almost

The Government, which being radical is of course pacifist, opposes obstinately two arguments against the demand for a great army. In the debate in the Lords on Earl Roberts's motion Mr. Haldane indicated national bankruptcy as the result of such a military establishment as the old Field Marshaldemanded. This plea, however, is in no small degree discounted by the recent Liberal boasts of their successful financiering, including the creation of a surplus of several million

The other argument, the obnoxiousness of a conscription to British feelings and principles has a much more vital appeal to the public. It is rather strained, however, when a Minister argues that such a measure, a measure for un ersal military training, would make difficu the recruiting of the 150,000 men or so needed for the Indian and colonial garrisons. The ready answer is that in every country there are many thousands of soldiers by instinct, and that universal service for a year or two will not materially diminish the number of those who from need of love of adventure will voluntarily enlist for se ice beyond the seas.

However little the British public may like com pulsory service there can be no doubt that a large number of persons are assimilating the idea or something closely akin to it as an indispensable necessity. Many see in it a remedy for pauperism and a check to a certain degeneracy in English manhood. Will the year 1915 see the genesis of a real British imperial system backed by the development of an army that may completely

# The French Income Tax Bill.

ong the most interesting questions that arose when M. Calliaux resumed the post of Minister of Finance in the Monis Cabinet was what the be on the income tax bill, which s still dragging its way through Senate. Therefore the declaration in the Minis terial programme on the subject was eagerly M. Monis said that one of the cares of the Ministry would

reform of direct taxation. He went on: But everything disposes us to bring into the application of the income tax system temperate elements, to take account of traditions, of customs, even in some degree of prejudices; to push less resolved to sustain before the Senate in its failed it would be unlawful for me to buy original shape and in its essential lines the law as one for him. THE SUN records the case of voted by the Chamber of Deputies. It will spare no effort to arrive at a realization of this act of quali and left them on the ground to rot.

justice and social progress."

This declaration gave little light, Inasmuch as in terms it amounts to a pledge to walk in two opposite directions at the same time. Since it was made M. Monis and M. Caillaux have had a hearing on the measure before the Senatorial commission which is making it over. Calliaux made a speech which was virtually a repetition of Premier Monis's formal declaration in Parila ent. He added five principles on which he

4. Imposition of tax on all incomes, without

Imposition of a complementary tax on the 2. Imposition of a compensation local of incomes.
3. Discrimination between incomes derived

from capital and those from personal effort 4. Deductions in favor of taxpayers possessing only minimum incomes or on account of family

burdens. 5. Introduction of a system of progressivity. these principles. France seems quite prepared to accept them. All the opposition has been based on the methods of application and admir based on the methods of application and admin-istration. Those in the original Calliaux draft were of the most offensively inquisitorial type, and it is these that the Senate has been islowly but resolutely weeding out. In respect of these M. Calliaux told the commission he was willing to accept any modification which did not impair the varieties of the law or place the interest of the accept any modification which did not impair the Tho pushcarts are of the ordinary type, but principle of the law or place the interests of the covered. A coke brazier is inserted through the Treasury in peril. Here we have a mild Caillaux. uch chastened by two years out of office, very different from the blusterer who dragooned the bill through the Chamber despite the protests of

the press and all the French commercial and industrial organizations. In the present conditions it is probable that the budget of 1912, but it will not be inquisitorial.

# Slavs Driving Ashrenthal Out.

the theory by the savage attacks which were made on him by Professor Mavaryk, M. Kramar and other Slavic members during the recent session of the Delegations. It appears that Aehrenthal was driven into a corner more than once and was obliged to protest again and again that he had nothing to do with the wholesale prosecutions at Agram two years ago which resulted in cruel sentences upon a number of pron nent Slavs on account of an alleged cou for the freedom of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
There seem to be two things for which the Slav
clement cannot forgive the Count. One is the

annexation, which although it vastly increases their own importance in the empire and may uitimately lead to a political "triality" which will make them one of the great powers of the State. is still bitterly resented because of the high hande disregard of the will of the annexed people and the military and civil severity with which the Austrian yoke was forced upon them. These circumstances have nevertheen forgiven, and the Slavs have chosen Achrenthal as a scapegoat. Their second ground of hostillity is the great part played by Germany in Austrian politics of late. An Austrian Slav hates a German by instinct, called on some day to pay with Slav blood and treasure for the help given in subjugating and

oppressing Slavs.

Of course the desire of the Austrian Slavs for cordial relations with Russia is another impelling motive for war on Achrenthal. It is well under-

Bagdad Railway Probler

The new deal respecting the Bagdad railway is a mere evasion of the main disputed question, that is, the control of the sections leading down to he Persian Gulf at Kowelt: but Germany make ine pressan duli at Rowell, but crimary makes a pressy good thing of it in getting from Turkey the concession for a line to Alexandretta and the development there of a new Levantine port. Three agreements were signed at Constantinopie on March 21. Under the first the Porte issued to the Bagdad Railway Company 54,000,000 francs in three series of special bonds guaranteed upon surplus revenue, administered by the Dette Publique. This is to take the place of an allotment of customs duties vetoed by the of an allotment of customs duties vetoed by the Powers, and with other minor concess supposed to enable the company to build the line within five years after the approval of the plans. The second agreement was for the line to tide-water at Alexandretta, and the third was for the development of the port. The new line is the shortest from Aleppo to the coast. There is a natural harbor at Alexandretta, which is to be developed on the same terms as that of Haidar Pasha, the starting point of the Anatolian railroad.

near Constantinopie.
It is ostentatiously given out in Berlin and Con stantinopie that no agreement for the guif section of the road has yet been framed. The fact is England and France are sticking together against German pretensions in that direction. Englan has been policing the Persian Guif for a century and won't allow another Power to come in now and reap the commercial advantages by con reap the commercial sdvantages by controlling the railroad approach from the interior of Asiatic Turkey. The Porte proposes the internationaliza-tion of the line, asking Germany, France and England to furnish the capital jointly with Tur-key, but Germany and Turkey, but Germany and Turkey are to have majo ity control. To this Sir Edward Grey has an nounced in the House of Commons, England wi never consent. England and France will insion majority control of any line that taps the gull

## In India.

The provisional census returns for British India ndicate a population of 315,000,000, an increase of about 20,500,000 as compared with 1901.

A sedition act has been passed, not as a tem-

porary measure to meet a crisis, but as a general means of combating disaffection whenever and wherever it may appear. In signing it the Viceroy Lord Hardinge, issued a proclamation expressing pleasure at the decrease of displays of hostility to the Government. It would be idle, he said, to pretend that seditious feeling no longer existed. but it had been curbed and was disappearing The new law, he added, would never be applied application is by proclamation of the Viceroy in any locality unless unquestionable need i extraordinary police power were proved India also has a new factory law which limit

Countervall to Low Birth Rate.

Despite the declining French birth rate th military authorities are gratified to find that the annual conscription does not fall off. Accord-ing to the estimates the number of recruits called to the colors last October should have been about 202,000. As a matter of fact 224,000 men were

mustered in.

Statisticians now count on the survival to maturity of 70 out of every 100 male children born in France, instead of 67 a few years ago.

## Turkey-Greece-Rumania.

Better relations are reported between Turkey and Greece. The two Governments refrained from sending reenforcements to the frontier at the critical moment and appointed commiss instead, to devise plans to avert border clashes in

the future.

Greece and Rumania are also patching up an old and insne quarrel under the conduct of Pre miers Venezelos and Carp. An agreement for renewal of diplomatic intercourse is likely to be reached in a few days and it is rumored that the econciliation will be sealed by the betrothal of Plicabeth, daughter of the Pumanian Crown Prince, to George, sen of the Crown Prince of Creece and heir presumptive to the Hellenic

Hungary's census shows a population of 20,850, 600, an increase in ten years of 1,592,000, or 8. per cent.

THE GAME LAWS.

Against Misconceived and Ill Protest Applied "Protection." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A form of class legislation which is becoming popular and is advocated by most sports is that prohibiting the sale of game. Ac

permit its game to be killed simply for the pleasure derived in the killing. This is a On the first day of October it is lawful that of Burr was perhaps the strongest. He aside, so far as may be, the logic of the system, all leave them on the ground or feed your dog that might alarm legitimate interests. However, with them, but if I wished to kill a full with these provisos, the Government is none the grown ruffled grouse for a sick friend and

> quail and left them on the ground to rot. That man should be in the penitentiary. The State should be as zealous in protecting its game as the individual is in taking care of his live stock. Make the game laws stringent, limit the bag, prescribe the man-ner in which game may be killed, shorten he open season, and if necessary enact

> the open saason, and if necessary enact prohibitive measures. But to prohibit the sale of game lawfully killed, no! I am willing to be taxed as much for the enforcement of adequate laws for the protection of the State game as I am for the support of the public schools; for I consider the preservation of animal life in its broadest sense a subject second in importance to but one other, namely, the improvement of the human species.
>
> Spersman.

WESTPORT, Conn., April 8.

# French Fried Potatoes.

From Daily Consular and Trade Reports.
The street vending of pommes frites, or French
fried potatoes, is peculiar to the northern part
of France. Pommes frites take the place of of France. peanuts and popeorn and are sold in much the same fashion. Not only is this trade carried on in some instances as a regularly established business, but workmen wishing to increase their

flooring, over which is placed, the large iron cal dron holding the fat obtained from beef such Raw potatoes, after being pared, are press through a special cutting machine, coming out in long, narrow, four sided pieces. These are immediately put into the bolling fat and in several minutes are thoroughly cooked. They are then salted and sold in small paper cornucopias hold-

ing one or two cents worth.

Pommes frites have the advantage that they supply a satisfying and nutritive meal for a few is that it is due to the growing influence of the Slavic population of the empire. The event is still confidently expected at Vienna as soon as the Count returns from his two months vacation on the shores of the Adriatic. Color is lent to the theory by the savage attacks which were made on him by Professor Manual Countries. day, and are eaten like popcoru.

day, and are eaten like popcora.

The trade is decidedly profitable even if conducted on a small scale. The usual price of potatoes ranges between \$1.40 and \$2 for 220 pounds. The beef suct costs 19 cents for 2.2 pounds, one kilo, and with that amount of fat it is estimated that fourteen pounds of potatoes can be cooked, the fuel cost for the same can be cooked, the fuel cost for the same amount not exceeding six cents. The quantity of pommes frites sold for two cents, while enough to satisfy an appetite, does not equal two ordinary sized potatoes in amount, and it will therefore be seen that one kilo of cooked potatoes, costing six to seven cents to prepare, and sold at 18 to 25 cents, leaves the vender a handsome profit.

A license must first be obtained from the muni-

cipal authorities by those who wish to engage in the trade. Permission is then secured from some café or estaminet proprietor to allow a cart to be drawn up in front of his establishment. If this is a good centre the profits will be considerable. as fifty to a hundred kilos of potatoes will be sold in

As each city and village in the surrounding region holds an annual fair at some period of th region holds an annual rair as some period of the year, it is a regular business of certain venders to go from town to town where the fairs are being held, erect their portable houses or booths, and sell pommes frites with other light refreshments. These booths are often elaborately constructed with tables, chairs, mirrors, cleatric lights, &c., present cults an attractive appearance, and sell present quite an attractive appearance, and sell

# THE PRESIDENTS OF PRINCETON.

PRINCETON, April 8 .- Who is to be the fourteenth president of the College of New Jersey? The question will probably re-main unanswered until the trustees make their announcement at their next annual commencement meeting in June. Even if a decision is reached at the quarterly meeting this month the successful candidate is likely to be "kept under cover.

All the names thus far "prominently mentioned appear to have been eliminated for one reason or another. A United States Senator had a newspaper boom. A gentleman of the faculty who has long been gunning for the prize seems now to have given up in disgust. The president of a great university in the far West cannot be spared by his appreciative employers. An up-State president appears to have ended his bid at the "prominent mention" stage. Dean West will have his hands full with the new graduate school, and Dean Fine of the university faculty seems wedded to his present office. President Garfield of Williams and Henry F. Osborn of the New York Museum of Natural History, who have en-joyed very respectable booms, seem to have been too early candidates to last. Now the names of Professor Hibben of the Princeton faculty and President John Finley of the College of the City of New York are heard. Any one or none of these gen-tlemen may be chosen. If the trustees are approaching a decision there is not a straw to show which way the official wind is really

blowing. While there is no requirement in the charter or the enactments of the trustees that the president must be a Princeton graduate, and not even an unbroken chain of precedent to that effect, it would undoubt edly be far more satisfactory to Princetonians to have one of their own number at the head of the university. The first three presidents, Dickinson, Burr and Edwards, were graduates of Yale before the College Jersey was founded. Finley had received honorary degrees from the New Jersey institution before being called to its presidency. Witherspoon came

direct from Scotland to the presidence The next four presidents, covering the period from 1795 to 1868, seventy-three ears, were Princeton graduates of the fol lowing classes: Smith, 1769; Green, 1783; Carnahan, 1800; Maclean, 1816. they had all been officially connected with the university teaching and administrative

President McCosh came direct to the presidency from Scotland, but President Patton graduated into it in 1888 from the department of ethics, over which he presided continuously since 1884. Woodow Wilson, Princeton '79, was professor of history, jurisprudence and politics from

1890 to 1910. From these facts it is fairly deducible that "the logical choice" for president is a Princeton graduate who has be in an official capacity with the college. Other things being equal, first choice would be a graduate member of the present Princeton faculty; second choice, a Prince-

office in some other institution. Woodrow Wilson was the first president who was not an ordained preacher. The College of New Jersey was founded in 1745 in a direct and conscious attempt to train ministers for the middle colonies. The Rev. William Tennent's school at Nesham-iny, Pa., was a theological institution, the famous Log College. The great schism in the Presbyterian Church and the death of Tennent brought its useful career to an abrupt termination. Out of the war of conflicting camps of theologians grew the College of New Jersey. Although by the charters of 1746 and 1748 it was a non-sectarian institution, and an academic college rather than a theological seminary, the scholarship of those days was so thoroughly pottled up in the pulpit that of 400 graduates up to the beginning of the Revolution more than 100 became ministers of the gospel. In the following fifty years or so the propor-tion was about one in five. When the election was about one in five. tion of Woodrow Wilson was announced in 1902 the surprise at the choice of a layman was almost as great as the shock of Dr. Patton's sudden and totally unexpected

resignation. Princeton's presidents have all been men who united with the other-worldly qualities of their ministerial profession a share of shrewd practical knowledge and instinct that enabled them to carry the college cording to these sportsmen the State should steadily along the lines of material advance earlier clerical hands at the helm formulated the earlier educational policy of the institution and had a finger in every pie that was turned out at the educational bakeshop. John Witherspoon was a national figure, but gave as unreservedly of the newly formed Union of States. grafted upon the earlier Socratic system of

> The new president must be a man who can keep the university straight on the projection of the line laid out by his illustrious predecessors. He must be a man of the college community in harmony. man who can be conservative and ye progressive, liberal and yet cautious. must measure up to a very high standard

The next logical step forward will be in the direction of the establishment of technical schools, for which there is an increasingly earnest demand among the alumni and others. And yet he who is to be a president of Princeton worthy of the guar-dianship of her traditions must stand firm for the liberal studies, the "humanities," the classics and the constituents fashioned education. And he must be pre-

# Notes of Foreign Activities.

Rosario, Argentina, is progressing rapidly-having now a population of 172,306. They are supplied in food by 2,417 stores. The native citizens number 97,893 of the 172,306 total popula-tion. The school attendance averages nearly 22,000. Business occupies 82,000 people-con-

sular report.

The Japanese have opened hundreds of shops in the open ports of China for the sale of novelues, where other foreigners are not represented. In In thirty years the electric rallway mileage in Great Britain has increased from 300 to 2,56

miles; the capital invested from \$20,000,000 to \$360,000,000; the number of passengers carried from 146,000,000 to 2,743,000,000; and the net recelpts from \$1,123,947 to \$24,068,672. A remarkably handsome building, perhaps the finest of the kind in South America, has just been opened for the faculty of law and mathematics

at Montevideo, Uruguay. It has been four years building, at a cost of over \$2,190,000, and occupies a site of over 17,400 square yards, with imposing frontages on two main streets.

Switzerland had a foreign commerce of \$516, consisting of \$301,000,000 imports

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I can corroborate Mr. John Byers's recollection of George Brown's chop house in to-day's Sun and the cast he gives of that great performance of "Oliver Twist" at Wallack's in '64. James W. Wallack.

"Oliver Twist" at Wallack's.

Ir. (Lester's cousin) was the Fagin. What great piece of acting that was where Fagin went crazy in his cell in the last act: R. L. A., Jr. ENGLEWOOD, N. J., April 7. A Keystone Pedant TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Isn't !!

in conversation with a few friends he takes so much pleasure in correcting one who has just said. "I knowed it." and a little later remarks himself. "Don't wait on me to-night for I am WAYNESBORO, Pa., April 7.

Natural Mistake. Stella—Is she absent minded? Bella—Yes, she stuck her umbrella through her at instead of her hatpin

Poetry and Reality. Rnicker-April showers bring May flowers. Bocker-Huh! April chills bring May pills.